

THE DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

Vol. III. No. 145. Sub

WALKER DENIES CARAWAY STORY OF SMITH FUND

Farrington on Trip with Coal Operators

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—John Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor here and denied Senator Caraway's charge made on the floor of the senate, concerning funds turned over to Walker and Frank Farrington to get the "labor vote" to support Col. Frank L. Smith, who won the republican nomination for senator in the Illinois primaries.

An attempt to reach Farrington at Springfield for a statement failed. It was said at his office that he went on a trip down the Illinois river with some "operators," presumably coal.

Caraway's Blast.

Senator Caraway's blast on the campaign of Frank Smith and Senator McKinley in Illinois, which he wants investigated by the Reed committee now looking into Pennsylvania, contained the following sentence: "I want to know how much money was given to John Walker and Frank Farrington, the men who are said to have handled the labor vote in Illinois."

Walker's Denial.

Walker's reply was: "There is not a single word of truth in the charges made by Senator Caraway. I have been engaged in the trade union movement for 30 years. During that time I have taken part in elections and no man can truthfully say that I ever accepted or received a single penny, directly or indirectly nor did I pay out a single cent to any man in any election."

Smith More "Considerate."

After denying Caraway's allegation that Smith paid for palatial labor headquarters at the Congress hotel from which Walker and Farrington were supposed to have directed the labor vote, Walker concluded:

"As president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, I did support Smith for senator because he was more considerate to the interests of labor than was Senator McKinley. I have no doubt that the reason behind this attack on me is the desire of the democrats to destroy any influence I might have toward the defeating of the democratic candidate for senator, a foe of labor."

\$3,000,000 Spent in Illinois.

Senator Caraway claimed that Smith won the republican nomination in Illinois only after he spent \$2,000,000 to get it. McKinley was supposed to have spent \$1,000,000 according to Caraway's information. He also alleged that Smith retained his job as chairman of the state utilities commission to milk the powerful utilities company for election funds. Samuel Insull, the leader of Illinois traction interests was charged with having contributed \$500,000 to Smith's campaign. Farrington and Walker were very active in Smith's behalf.

Olander Keeps His Eyes Open.

By CARL HAESSLER, Fed. Pres.

"I have kept my eyes open for labor corruption in politics," says Sec'y-Treas. Victor Olander, Illinois State Federation of Labor, in commenting on the Caraway charges regarding the Illinois republican primary slush funds, "and I failed to find any trace

(Continued on page 2)

CHARGE FARRINGTON SPENT INSULL MONEY TO HELP ELECT SMITH



FRANK. FARRINGTON.

President of the Illinois United Mine Workers of America who could not be reached for a statement on Senator Caraway's charges because he was on a trip down the Illinois river with a group of coal operators.

THE DAILY WORKER

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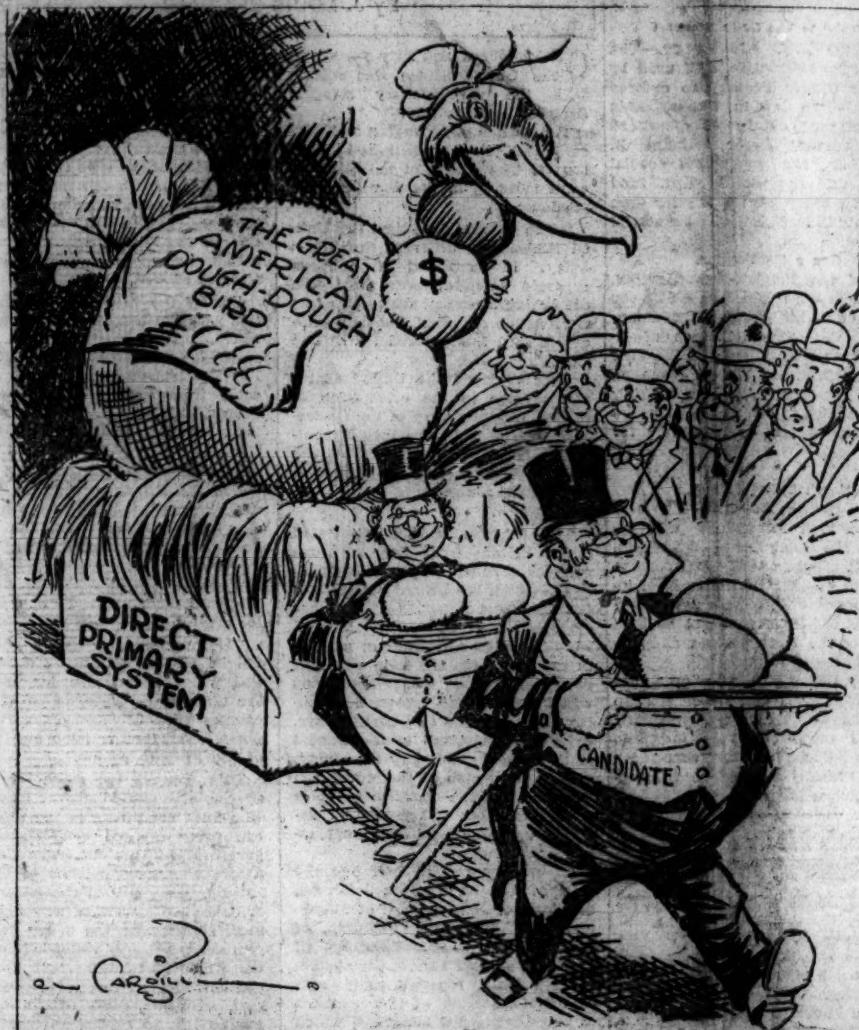
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Pennsylvania, Illinois—Next?



EFFICIENCY MAN TELLS RAIL MEN OF ITS BEAUTIES

"Industrial Citizens" Must Work Harder

The convention of the Railway Employees' Department opened Monday in Chicago with over a hundred delegates from various rail centers and all the officers of the affiliated international unions present, but the first session terminated at an early hour after the appointment of committees.

The convention session opened Tuesday with a report by Captain Beyer, efficiency expert for the railroad unions and father of the "B. & O. Plan." His report dealt especially with the question of efficiency in industry and also with education based upon the idea of class collaboration.

New Name For Workers.

"We must establish efficiency in production," declared Beyer, "in order to secure increases in wages. Then we will be fully entitled to the benefits of industry."

Mr. Beyer also found a new name for workers. He calls them "industrial citizens." A number of questions were asked Mr. Beyer by some of the delegates, dealing with the question especially of how to organize the unorganized and keep out the company unions.

Mr. Beyer's report was referred to the committee on officers' reports, and probably all the features of the report will come up for discussion at a later session.

Harry Scheck, representing the "union label department" of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to the convention on the importance of the union label and urged the delegates to patronize the union label stores while in Chicago. Donald Richberg, attorney for the rail unions, is announced as one of the speakers to come before the convention.

Railroads Show Big Profits During May

NEW YORK, June 29.—An impressive array of favorable earnings statement from the leading American railroad companies for May failed to stimulate any interest and activity in railroad stocks today and, lacking special developments, the industrial stock market was also dull and featureless. As in the last few sessions of the market, the moderate boom which featured the first two weeks of June appears to have disappeared, for the time being at least.

Steel Stock Highest Yet.

NEW YORK, June 29.—United States Steel Corporation stock sold at \$140 a share on the stock exchange today—the highest price in its history.

SACCO-VANZETTI MASS PROTEST MEETINGS IN, CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Judge Refuses to Quash the Indictment

UNIONTON, Pa., June 29.—The first day of the trial of George Papcun under the criminal syndicalism act ended with the selection of nine jurors. Twenty-one prospective jurors were examined. Six were challenged by the defense, five by the prosecution and one by mutual agreement.

Seek to Quash Indictments.

A motion to quash the indictment was made by Attorney Isaac Ferguson. It was formally overruled by Judge John Morrow with the understanding that the same arguments will be considered later.

The motion to quash was made on the grounds that the indictment charges no specific utterances, publications, or names no specific organization alleged to be seditionary.

Close Vote.

The vote on the Fess bill, late today or tomorrow, is expected to be close. The insurgent republicans, led by such ordinarily conservatives as Watson or Indiana and McNary of Oregon, believe they will win. It is claimed that 18 republican votes are assured against the president's program, as well as 20 democratic votes. If these figures are borne out, the White House is defeated and congress probably will adjourn by Saturday.

No Good Anyhow.

Actually, the passage or defeat of the Fess bill by the senate means little, so far as the enactment of any definite program is concerned. Even

ELEVENTH HOUR DRIVE TO RUSH FESS MEASURE

Administration Exerts Big Pressure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The battle over farm relief legislation, which is enlivening the dying congress, developed more clearly today into an out-and-out political controversy to place the blame for the failure of congress to do something for the farmer at this session.

The administration's eleventh hour drive to jam the Fess co-operative marketing bill through the senate was characterized by the embittered representatives of Sen. Fess the corn belt as merely a grand gesture, which even if successful will come to naught, inasmuch as the house already has rejected the same bill.

Break Party Lines.

Charges and counter charges flew about the capitol today, and old caucuses were knocked down and new ones set up in their places, as the battle proceeded grimly toward a decision. It may be possible to get a vote late today which will settle the controversy and permit the apprehensive members to go home to face whatever fate the November elections hold for them.

Administration Pressure.

The administration, under the active generalship of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, is staging a grand final drive to get a favorable vote in the senate on the Fess bill. Rebellious republicans from the middle west were showered today with telegrams from back home urging them to "stand by the president." Most of the telegrams and messages came from members of the national committee and state chairmen, chambers of commerce and banks, and other sources usually quick to respond to administrative pressure exerted from Washington. Offsetting these messages were others, from farm organizations backed the unsuccessful fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, urging them to stand firm against "all half-way measures."

Democratic votes will decide this internal republican row, and both republican factions are striving mightily to the defense, five by the prosecution and one by mutual agreement.

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(Continued on page 2)

INCREASE GRAIN CROP ACREAGE IN SOVIET UNION

To Resubmit Their Con- solidation Plan

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 29.—In the Simferopol district (Crimea) the winter crop belt has been increased by 16 per cent as compared with last year, comprising now 280,000 dessiatines. The spring crop belt has been increased by 10 per cent as compared with last year.

In the Northern Caucasus there will be sown this spring 4,227,000 dessiatines, an increase of 500,000 dessiatines, as compared with last year. The agricultural department of the region is distributing 270,000 poods of graded seeds. Fifty thousand poods of seeds out of a special fund are to be distributed among new settlers. Plans are considered for supplying the region with 4,000 tractors.

In the Kuban district the area under cultivation has been increased by 7.6 per cent. There were 3,152 agricultural implements sent to the villages in 1924 and 6,899 in 1925.

NINE JURORS CHOSEN IN THE PAPCUN TRIAL

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(Continued on page 2)

LEHOTSKY IS FIFTEENTH VICTIM OF ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY BLAST

GARY, Ind., June 29.—John Lehotsky is the fifteenth official victim of the blast at the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel company. Lehotsky died of injuries received in the blast, in the hospital of the steel corporation.

His body is now at the undertaking establishment of Williams, Marshall and Goode.

Where Does He Stand on Sacco and Vanzetti?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 29.—It is reported that twenty-six steamers have been chartered to carry coal from America to England and arrangements have been made for the importation of at least an additional 170,000 tons of American coal.

The total quantity of American coal for which shipping arrangements have been concluded is estimated at 1,250,000 tons.

In addition, large quantities of German coal are to be sent to England and arrangements are being made for shipping large quantities of foreign coal to depots abroad, which usually are stocked with British coal for supplying their shipping. Coal stocks inside the British Isles are rapidly vanishing and still more serious crippling of industry is certain to follow if coal is not obtained.

NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS SEND \$50 CHECK TO JAILED 1924 STRIKE PICKETS

In a letter greeting the jailed 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike pickets for defying the anti-picketing edict of "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan, the New York International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union encloses a \$50 check to be used to buy flowers for the jailed pickets. Immediately after the imprisonment of the Chicago strike pickets the Journeyman Tailors' Union, Local No. 5, sent a check for \$25 for the same purpose.

Climax Reached in Mine Strike; May Pull Pumps

Urge Increased Aid to Miners.

BULLETIN.

MOSCOW, June 29.—Proposals for the formation of an Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee to aid the striking British miners was suggested today in a telegram sent to the British Trades Union Congress by M. Dogadov, secretary of the Soviet trades unions.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 29.—The British coal strike will reach a parliamentary climax tonight, when a vote will be taken on the government's bill to force a longer working day in the coal industry.

The strike is sixty days old today and the bitterest sort of a fight is expected in the house of commons prior to the vote on the government measure, which is expected to be adopted. The tories will give their solid support to the measure, while labor will oppose it en bloc and the liberals will probably be divided.

A. J. Cook, leader of the miners, has threatened that if the government forces the passage of the bill, that the strikers will retaliate by withdrawing the safety men who are now keeping the mines from being flooded. The government has been unmoved by this threat and it is understood is prepared to use men from the military and naval forces to do the work of the safety men, if they should be withdrawn.

"The millionaire press is howling for a ballot in the mine fields. Very well, then," says Cook.

Challenges Baldwin.

"Let a ballot be taken to ask the miners to accept lower wages and longer hours. If the miners vote against it, the owners and the government must accept their verdict and call off the lockout. If the miners vote in favor of it, I'll resign as secretary of the Miners' Federation."

It Makes a Difference.

"Another example of capitalist press tactics is the attack being made upon the Russian unions for helping us."

"No capitalist paper has yet protested against foreign coal coming in to beat the miners. They only howl when the workers abroad prove their world solidarity by sending us help."

Amsterdam Gives Nothing.

"The Russian workers are helping us and we are glad and proud of their assistance. Their action stands out in bold contrast to the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), which Mr. Hodges so much admires, yet which has not sent us a farthing. Deeds alone count in a struggle."

"On every side we have proofs of the loyalty of the continental workers, but the German miners and transport workers showed how their best efforts were being thwarted by the scabbing tactics of Havelock Wilson's National Sailors' and Firemen's Union. Small wonder that decent chaps like Henson have resigned from the Seamen's Union in disgust."

Many Contributions.

The Jewish Daily Forward is contributing \$5,000, Miss Preston states. Individuals have sent in a total of \$3,000 to date to her committee. Miss Preston's group represents the British Women's Committee for Miners' Relief.

The New York District Council

NEW RAIL LAW PLEASES R.R. COMPANY UNION

Praises "Responsible" Labor Leaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SALT LAKE CITY, June 29.—That the company unions on the American railroads are quite pleased with the new Watson-Parker law is shown in the magazine of the one existing on the Union Pacific system, whose system convention is to meet at Salt Lake City July 6.

The June issue of the magazine, or, as it calls itself—"The Shop Employes' Association Bulletin"—was printed before the passage of the law while it was yet a bill before congress. But its editorial speaks hopefully of its passage under a heading saying, "An Industry Prescribes for Itself." It says in part:

"Maintain All Rights—But"

Overwhelming sentiment in the railroad world is behind the railway labor act. Under the proposed legislation, both the railway corporations and the unions maintain all their rights, but...—and there follow the provisions of the law showing where the "but" ties the unions hand and foot to compulsory arbitration, class collaboration and robs them of the right to strike. This is said to be very fine in the following words:

"This bill is a tremendous stride forward in the statesmanship of industry. At all points it dovetails neatly into the spirit of these times. This harmonizing of... interests appears to make the railway act almost an ideal piece of legislation. If congress is well advised it will accept promptly a measure that is the fruit of long and sober discussion by responsible managers and labor leaders in the railroad world."

"Responsible" Labor Leaders.

Now that the company unions can celebrate the acceptance by "responsible labor leaders" of the new law, it is seen that they have nothing to fear from said "labor leaders," who have thus become "responsible"—not to the regular trade unions—but to the company unions, or—in other words, to the railroad companies.

That the company unions are fully responsible to the companies, may be seen in the fact that the company union on the Union Pacific system advanced the date of its convention a week—owing to adjustments made necessary by conditions existing on the management's side."

Lassiter Back at Old Job After Giving Up Tacna-Arica Business

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GADSEN, Ala., June 29.—The city council at its last meeting passed an ordinance directly aimed to outlaw picketing in this city. It was adopted unanimously.

The reason the council acted was because the striking employees of a local stove foundry began to picket the place and attempted to organize a union. This was declared illegal, punishable by a fine of \$100 and six months in jail.



The latest and a most interesting book on Russia—

A MOSCOW DIARY

By ANNA PORTER.

A record of vivid impressions of the first workers' republic gathered on a recent visit.

Clothbound to make a splendid addition to a workers' library.

\$1.00

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.

JAILED GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS FLAY BACKSTAIRS POLITICAL BICKERINGS OF LABOR OFFICIALS

The following letter of the jailed International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets thanks the Chicago branch of the International Labor Defense for their aid and mercilessly flays the attempts of the Chicago unions to play backstairs politics to effect their release and calls for a real fight on the injunction menace:

FIGHT INJUNCTIONS.

George Maurer,
Secretary, International Labor Defense,
23 So. Lincoln St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade Maurer:

"Garment workers serving sentence at the Cook county jail instruct me to express thanks and appreciation to the International Labor Defense for helping to lessen the burden of jail life. We feel the injustice of government by injunction in labor disputes could be eliminated by an active campaign on the part of organized labor throughout the country.

RIP BACK-STAIRS POLITICS.

"To our great sorrow the Chicago labor movement finds it more expedient to play back door politics and beg favors of capitalist politicians than to voice a mighty protest against our being in jail for the cause of labor. However, we are not discouraged at the lack of sympathy shown us by the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor. As members of the working class we are honor bound to fight all enemies of labor whether in or outside of jail."

"The unity and idealism of the sentenced garment workers shall be an inspiration to organized labor to fight the injunction pest in the open even upon the cost of going to jail."

Fraternally yours,
Frieda Reicher.

Speaking for garment workers in jail."

WALKER DENIES CARAWAY CHARGE OF SMITH FUND

Farrington on Trip with Coal Operators

(Continued from page 1)
of it where Sen. Caraway says it existed."

Practically every labor organization except the Chicago streetcar and elevated men endorsed Smith for the republican nomination for U. S. senator. Labor, the national publication of the railroad unions, flooded the state with a special pro-Smith edition just before the April primary.

Brennan Hopes.

Democratic labor men see a chance for George Brennan, their party candidate, to reach the senate as a result of the disclosures. Gossip at labor headquarters dealt with the possibility of switching labor support from Smith to Brennan. Neither Smith nor Brennan is a conspicuously valuable friend of labor.

Caraway, an Arkansas senator, was on the senate committee headed by Borah that investigated the 1924 presidential campaign funds. He sat quietly through most of the Chicago sessions, which did not succeed very much in trailing down republican expenditures in that year.

Ponzi, Finance 'Wizard,' Taken in Texas as He Was on Way to Italy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Chas. Ponzi, financial wizard, wanted by Massachusetts and Florida authorities was under arrest here today.

He was decoyed from the Sic Vos Non Vobis, Italian steamship, where he was working as a steward, by Chas. Krueger, United States customs inspector. As he left the ship he was grabbed by deputy sheriff George Lacy, of Houston.

BOSTON, June 29.—Extradition papers were being prepared today and Inspector John Mitchell of the attorney general's office was ready to leave for Houston, Texas, to bring back Charles Ponzi, ex-financial juggler, who was captured at New Orleans as he was fleeing to Italy.

White Guard Cossacks Not Popular in U.S.A.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The show of the 112 white guard Cossack horsemen, which has been going on here since June 15, came to a sorry end yesterday. The men claim that they were under contract at \$9,000 a week, but as the show did not attract enough attention, and the manager was not making enough money, he tried to lower the fee. The show was to go on to California and was then to be filmed by the Metro-Goldwyn company. But the men determined to return to New York. A new manager is being sought.

PILSUDSKI DECLares PERMANENT MARTIAL LAW THRUOUT POLAND

WARSAW, June 29.—Marshal Pilsudski has issued regulations which are tantamount to permanent declaration of martial law to stop demonstrations of the socialists in their attempt to have a dissolution of the sejm proclaimed.

Marshal Pilsudski's regulations provide heavy penalties for those who create disorders, interfere with communications or carry arms illegally. Nearly 300 army officers were dismissed because he was displeased with their methods of administration.

COME EARLY

Detroit Joint Picnic

Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Young Workers (Communist) League

MONDAY, JULY 5th, 1926

JAMES P. CANNON WILL SPEAK ON "The American Revolution of 1776 and the Working Class" at

Yoothoo Park, 13 Mile Road, Near Main St.

DANCING—GAMES—REFRESHMENTS

DIRECTIONS—Take Woodward car to Fair Grounds, then Clawson or Troy Bus to 13 Mile Rd. and Main St., or

Take Rochester, Oxford, Imlay City or Romeo Local Cars to 13 Mile Rd., Starr Stop. Then walk west a distance of about 4 blocks.

Automobiles—Go out Woodward to Main St., Royal Oak, then along Main St. to 13 Mile Rd., then west a distance of about 4 blocks.

ADMISSION 25¢

COME EARLY

PINCHOT SLEUTHS IN PENNSYLVANIA EX-FEDERAL MEN

North Dakota May Be Next Inquiry

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The private secret detective staff used by Governor Gifford Pinchot to enforce the prohibition law in Pennsylvania was composed chiefly of dismissed federal agents, Major William B. Wright, Jr., the governor's special counsel, told the Senate slush fund committee today at its inquiry into Pennsylvania's \$3,000,000 senatorial primary.

One a Bootlegger.

One of the Pinchot investigators, all of whom were paid thru a \$130,000 fund raised by the W. C. T. U. of Pennsylvania, was under charges of illegally transporting liquor at the time of his appointment, Wright revealed. He was the "Mr. Z." whose identity Wright refused to disclose because he is still an "under cover man" for Pinchot.

North Dakota Next.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate slush fund committee will investigate the North Dakota republican senatorial primary as a result of the charges of Senator Gerald P. Nye, insurgent republican, it was announced today, but the inquiry cannot be held until after the Pennsylvania and Illinois inquiries are concluded.

A copy of Nye's charges, that eastern capitalists had raised a huge slush fund to defeat him, was filed with the committee this morning. Members declared the committee couldn't possibly act before the primary, which is held tomorrow.

The Atlantic Ocean separated Great Britain from her American colonies. Today the Pacific Ocean lies between the United States, now the dominant imperialism, and her colonies, the Philippine Islands, where attacks on American misrule in the Orient fan the flames of new revolutionary efforts. Americans will spend the anniversary celebrating in a multitude of different ways, enjoying themselves to the utmost of their means, but way off, almost on the other side of the world, the Filipinos use the occasion to voice their grievances and state their demands upon the Wall Street oppressor.

A century and a half ago the colonial leaders, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia; John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert Livingston, of New York, reported their draft of the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress, which quickly adopted it.

Today the Jeffersons, the Franklins and the Shermans of the Philippines are proclaiming their hostility to the Bacon and Kless bills now before the American congress, just as the American colonists fought a last stamp acts and other tyrannies.

"Rubber" is the urge that is driving American imperialism against the Filipinos. It is forcing the issue. Representative Robert L. Bacon, of New York, demands the partition of the Philippine Islands so that the "necessary concessions" can be wrung from the Mohammedan Moros on Mindanao and adjacent islands. Rubber experts have visited these islands and declare that there are 1,500,000 acres capable of producing 70,000 tons of rubber annually, making it possible for American rubber taken from the Philippines to compete with British rubber from Malaya, or Dutch rubber from Sumatra. New dream of U. S. imperialism!

Briand's action came entirely unexpectedly, it was said, and was in direct conflict with the assurances given by M. Berenger, the French ambassador, when he left Washington several weeks ago.

Officials said it has now become more than ever impossible for France to obtain any credits in American money markets.

Washington Officials Surprised at France; Threaten Her Credit

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Administration officials were amazed today at Premier Briand's announcement to the French parliament that the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement will not be presented to the chamber for ratification until the Franco-British debt is adjusted.

Briand's action came entirely unexpectedly, it was said, and was in direct conflict with the assurances given by M. Berenger, the French ambassador, when he left Washington several weeks ago.

Officials said it has now become more than ever impossible for France to obtain any credits in American money markets.

Saskatchewan Mob Seeks to Lynch a Negro Worker

MELVILLE, Saskatchewan, June 29.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by a mob to lynch a Negro named Barnes Circus here.

SEND IN A SUB.

On to Moscow!

SUPPORT THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER-LABOR TICKET JUNE 30

The farmers and workers of North Dakota have for a long time supported the republican party in the state. No headway in their fight against the capitalists who exploit them is possible by working thru this party. The time has come for the farmers and workers to support their own party and fight for farm relief within this party. The time has come for the farmers and workers of North Dakota to join forces with the farmers and workers of other states thru the building of a virile, national farmer-labor movement.

The primary election is on June 30. Vote for the candidates of the Farmer-Labor party.

Following are the candidates for the Farmer-Labor party:

William Lemke, United States senator.

Ralph Ingerson, governor.

Donald C. McDonald, congress 1st district.

C. W. Reichert, congress 2nd district.

D. I. Todd, commissioner of agriculture.

Charles G. Johnson, secretary of state.

Alvin McManus, state auditor.

There are five candidates running for state representatives on the Farmer-Labor ticket from the 41st legislative district. They are as follows:

John Kjorstad, A. C. Miller, Olaf Erickson, O. A. Mattingly and P. J. Barrett.

The farmers and workers of Williams and McKenzie counties should support these men wholeheartedly and roll up a big vote for them on June 30.

Let the Filipinos Raise Standards of Revolution in War with Wall St.

By J. LOUIS ENDAHL.

ONE hundred and fifty years ago the United States was afame with the revolutionary struggle against Great Britain.

The battles of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill had been fought. The armies of the colonists were massing in the war for independence.

To be sure, at that time the United States was different than it is today. It consisted of thirteen separate colonies, with their own conflicting interests, scattered along the Atlantic seaboard. But they were united thru their hatred for British rule.

This week-end the United States will indulge in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence that separated the American colonies from the British Empire. But the Filipinos must be sacrificed on the altar of rubber.

During the first four months of this year the United States retained 145,755 tons as compared to a meager 27,182 tons taken by the British.

But the biggest yield, 75,723 tons, came from British Malaya; while Ceylon, also British, exported 18,345 tons, and Dutch Java 18,543 tons, leaving American production not even mentioned.

But the Filipinos will not be a willing sacrifice. Even in the house of representatives itself, the resident commissioner of the Philippines, Pedro Quevara, proclaims against the territorial dismemberment of the Philippines. But Quevara takes too much for granted when he says:

"This nation (the United States) fought for its territorial integrity and will never consent or initiate the territorial disintegration of any country and much less of the Philippines. This is the hope and faith of the Filipino people."

This sounds too much like the speech of some insurgent senator, who finds conditions in the republican party far too comfortable to permit him to get out. The United States won independence of Great Britain. This placed the American colonies in the role of new aggressors, so that, in the space of 150 years they not only expanded across the whole North American continent but, like an insatiable octopus, sent their tentacles out into the Pacific Sea to gobble up whatever islands, rich in natural resources, were within reach. The less hope and faith the Filipinos have in American "democracy" and the more ready they are to fight for their own interests, the quicker they will achieve results beneficial to them.

Today the Jeffersons, the Franklins and the Shermans of the Philippines are proclaiming their hostility to the Bacon and Kless bills now before the American congress, just as the American colonists fought a last stamp acts and other tyrannies.

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Manuel Roxas, speaker of the lower house of the Philippine legislature, correctly states:

"We are engaged in a tremendous war against the surging tide of imperialism, and protests are in vain."

All protests thru words. Only protests supported by the will to struggle will avail.

Pickets Forbidden by Special Ordinance of Alabama City Council

PANAMA, June 29.—Settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru is still attainable thru peaceful negotiation, General William Lassiter said today upon his return from Arica where he took the

1,500 HEAR THREE POOR SPEECHES AT N. A. A. C. P. MEET

Bishop Carey, Walling and Roosevelt Talk

A bishop awed by the presence on the same platform of a colonel who had dined too well, an ex-socialist who stopped thinking when America entered the world war, and the aforementioned colonel, were the principal speakers at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Pilgrim Baptist church Monday night.

The speakers in the order named, were Reverend Archibald J. Carey, William English Walling and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. They spoke to an audience so far above them in intelligence that it applauded only to be polite. 1,500 Negro men and women filled the auditorium and 500 more were unable to get in.

The performances of the speakers were preceded by a prayer which asked divine approbation for everyone present except the newspapermen.

Colonel Roosevelt furnished the low comedy touch. (The moment he appeared on the platform a rapid poll of the press table showed that the unanimous opinion of these experts was that the colonel possessed what is playfully called a "brannigan.")

Roosevelt Interrupts the Bishop.

He interrupted the bishop a number of times, insisting that his ancestors came from Georgia and not from Holland as popular rumor has it and was very merry throughout the bishop's speech. But his merriment ceased abruptly when the chairwoman inadvertently referred to him as the former head of the Sinclair Oil company. The colonel's balancing feats on the edge of the platform are excelled only by the Four Marx Brothers.

William English Walling offended the colonel somewhat. After eulogizing Al Smith as one who, in favoring the direct primary, was bringing New York into the United States, Walling mentioned the anti-saloon league as a typical example of an organized minority functioning thru the direct primary. With this statement the colonel took issue.

Under stress of emotion he forgot Walling's name and referred to him as "Wallace."

"As far as I am concerned, Mr. Wallace," said the colonel, "you have chosen an unfortunate example."

Another hurried vote at the press table decided that in making this statement the colonel was speaking from his heart.

Walling Likes The Smiths.

Walling's speech was poorly delivered, lacking in substance and was an echo of the pre-war Wilson period. "Non-partisan voting is comparatively new and there is not always a full realization of what it means," he said. When there is no friend to be voted for and no enemy to be voted against, a colored citizen may vote for his party.

Walling is against parties. He is for "organized minorities" within the two old parties and he declared that in those states where the direct primary exists popular government is now in full bloom. He submitted no detailed evidence to substantiate this broad statement and the inference is that the election of Al Smith and the nomination of Frank L. Smith recently were great victories for popular government.

Walling evidently is a great believer in the Smith family.

Audience Remains Calm.

The highpoint in Reverend Carey's address was his praise of an Illinois Negro regiment which, during the Spanish-American war, volunteered for service in fever-infested territory after a number of white regiments had refused duty there.

The audience, much to its credit, did not show by applause that it was as enthusiastic about this incident as the bishop was. Nor did it appear to be greatly interested in other feats of arms, which the bishop described, performed by Negro regiments many of whose members were promptly jailed or lynched as a reward of their return to the land of the free.

The solo and chorus singing was magnificent.

Don't forget the Workers (Communist) Party Picnic Monday, July 5, at Chernauskas' Grove.

RATIONAL LIVING

To Reappear.

It's last issue, a year ago, RATIONAL LIVING, the radical health magazine, announced its suspension for one year, due to the voyage of its editor, abroad. The editor has had to extend his stay in Europe. But soon after his return to New York, at the end of the summer, the magazine will be published again and will appear regularly in the future.

Active Workers of the Co-operative Central Exchange Which Has Begun the Publication of an Illustrated Monthly Organ



HJALMAR DANES



VAINO MELLIN



T. R. RANTA



WM. I. NIEMI



CHAS. E. PENTTILA



WILLIAM KONNO



MAURICE RAEURN



SAM. RASANEN



ADOLPH WIRKKULA



PETER KOKKONEN



JACK VAINIONPAA



ARVID E. KOIVISTO



KARL LINDEWALL



JOHN WAISASEN AND SON



HERMAN KOSKI

CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL EXCHANGE ISSUES THE FIRST NUMBER OF ITS POPULAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE

THE first number of The Co-Operative Pyramid Builder, official organ of Co-Operative Central Exchange, with offices at Superior, Wis., has begun publication with a circulation of 16,000.

George Halonen of the Educational department of the Co-Operative Central Exchange writes that altho the office sent out but one circular announcing the first edition were ordered by affiliated co-operatives.

The management had calculated on 5,000 circulation as a good beginning.

The magazine is departmentalized and contains many special features of general interest to working class readers, dealing with the American co-operative movement, the world trade

union movement, fascism, general information on international affairs, news and comments, etc.

It is well illustrated, the first number containing British and Passaic strike pictures, cuts of co-operative classes and buildings, pictures of destruction wrought by fascists in a workers' club, photographs of officers

and active workers in the American co-operative movement and one or two cartoons.

The material is extremely well written and readable, short and to the point.

One article in particular, the first in the magazine, entitled "The Pyramid Builder," explains the co-operative movement, its organization and aims, in a very appealing and understandable manner.

The present number contains 26 pages of reading matter and pictures with a decorated cover. Subsequent issues will contain 32 pages.

—W. F. D.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

MANY NEGROES ARE JOBLESS IN NORTHERN CITIES

Unskilled Workers Seek Employment

The National Urban League in a report sent out by its department of industrial relations points out that there are more Negro unskilled workers in the big cities of the northern states than there are jobs and that many are walking the streets seeking work. Not only are there many unskilled workers idle but there are also a number of skilled workers jobless in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis and a few other cities.

Many Idle in Detroit.

"More men come into the city than the industries can absorb," comments the report. "Most of those now idle are newcomers."

Over-Supply in Chicago.

"While there is no alarming unemployment situation, yet there is an over-supply of labor," points out the report. Further migration of Negroes into Chicago are discouraged.

Unemployment in Philadelphia.

"There is a sufficiently large number of Negroes unemployed in Philadelphia without the necessity of industrial firms sending labor scouts out of town for recruits."

Plenty Workers in Harrisburg.

In Harrisburg, Pa., no additional workers from the outside will be needed as there are plenty on hand.

Keep Away From Newark.

Negro workers are told that the expansion that is to take place in Newark would not warrant an increase in the Negro population.

Conditions Bad in St. Louis.

"We do not encourage a wholesale influx of Negroes into the St. Louis industrial district until conditions improve."

Alien Property Graft to be Probed; However, Dawes Names Probers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senate investigation of the alien property custodian's office and records drew a step nearer today when the judiciary committee favorably recommended the King's resolution proposing the inquiry.

The investigation, if ordered by the senate, will be made by a select committee of five senators appointed by Vice President Dawes.

Free Speech Absent in Fall River, Mass.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 29.—Free speech isn't allowed in Fall River for fear the unemployed mill workers might be disturbed, speakers scheduled for a meeting in behalf of three arrested Portuguese workers found when they arrived in the mill city.

Prof. Harry L. Dana of Cambridge, Robert Zeims and Harry Cantor of the International Labor Defense went to Music Hall and the doors were locked, with police on guard. They went to chief of police Martin Feeney, who denied doing anything to stop the meeting, except telling the hall owner that there might be trouble. A free speech test will be staged in the cotton mill city.

The three Portuguese whose cases were to be presented to the audience are Diamantino Teixeira, Antonio Alves Ferreira and Antonio da Costa. They are out on bail pending deportation proceedings. Charges were brought against them for the publication of their monthly paper, A Luta, which attacked the established church and state. The liquor charge which federal authorities attempted to pin on these three mill workers has failed to stick.

READS WITH INTEREST; YET BUTLER FAILS TO AID SACCO-VANZETTI

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—Massachusetts Senator William M. Butler, writes from Washington that he "read with interest" a clipping sent him about the latest developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The clipping related something of the Madeiros' confession and supporting affidavits filed with the defense motion for a new trial for the two Italian workers. Since Butler "read with interest," he must have learned from the clipping something of the strength of the evidence clearing Sacco and Vanzetti and showing their innocence.

Chinese Militarists Join in Opposition to National Armies

PEKIN, China, June 29.—General Wu Pei-fu and Marshall Chang Tsolin, reactionary militarists of China, are now in conference here relative to the future of the Pekin government, which, the ignored by much of China and flaunted by the nationalist Canton government, seems valuable to these generals as a trading point with foreign supporters.

There are rumors that the forces of both generals, Wu Pei-fu having rather less than Chang, shall be united in a new drive against the people's army—the Kuomintang.

The facts about these and other subjects will be the feature of the articles by

1776

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LABOR LEADERS
POLITICAL PARTIES
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NEGRO**

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Alexander Bittelman

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Workers (Communist) Party

More Caution in Our Shop Nuclei Work

By JACK STACHEL.

RIGHT and left deviations are not only to be found in the upper party cadres and in the consideration of our major policies, but find their expression in our every day work in the trade union, the fraternal organization, and in the shop. In the shop the right and leftist tendencies are symbolized by two types of comrades. The first who, after working in the shop for 12 years, is not suspected by anyone of even having progressive ideas, the comrade who conceals the party. The other extreme, the leftist type, is symbolized by the comrade who, after getting a job at 8 a.m., is called "Bolshevik" and "Trotzky" by the entire shop and is fired at 12 m. Both of these types are dangerous to the work of the party to the degree that they are afflicted with these tendencies.

WE must fight against both of these tendencies on the part of our membership in the shop nuclei. Both of them exist, both are anti-Leninist. We must recognize, however, that these tendencies are due to a lack of experience in the approach to the masses, lack of experience of the whole party. Some comrades ask the question, "which of the two tendencies is more dangerous at the present time?" and the answer is that this depends on the particular situation involved. Also that the situation is invariably so implicated that the right deviations lead to liquidation of the Communist nucleus thru too much exposure, while the deviation is exactly due to a desire to avoid exposure. I, therefore, say that we must have more caution in our work and not expose our comrades too much, because at this time, when we are getting our roots planted in the shops, this is our greatest danger.

I WILL now give some experiences that we have had in the New York district to illustrate the necessity for caution. In one of the large plants employing about 2,000 workers we have succeeded in organizing a party and Young Workers' League nucleus. The comrades worked well and published a shop bulletin, which was very well accepted by the workers. In a short time the comrades came to the district office and informed us that they had already formed a shop committee of 16 workers. The bulletin was published, not in the name of the party or the Young Workers' League as the organ of the nucleus, but it was stated that it was published by a group of workers in the shop. The shop committee began to look upon the paper as its organ.

How Not to Form Shop Committees. THE district executive committee immediately recognized that the situation in the nucleus and in the shop as a whole was a dangerous one. The shop committee was organized on individual membership; in other words, it was not really a shop committee, but the basis of a union in that industry. There is no union in that industry. The workers in the shop began to talk of strike. Fortunately, our comrades soon enough told the workers that premature strikes are dangerous, but the workers still believed that they were forming a union. The paper naturally, to them, became the organ of their future union. Every member of the party and the Young Workers' League became a member of this so-called shop committee.

What were the dangers here? In the first place it is the easiest thing in the world to liquidate the nucleus thru this method of forming committees. We must always assume that one out of every 10 in the shop who will join such a committee is either a spy of the firm or will give them information in one form or another. Of course, it may be true that there is not a single spy in this committee of 16, but, basing ourselves on past experiences, we must nevertheless assume the possibility of there being one in the committee. Unless checked by the district executive committee this committee would in all probability now have about 30 members and would continue to grow. The danger of spies increases with every increase in the membership of the so-called "shop committee." We have every member of the party and the Young Workers' League there. We, therefore, run the risk that every Communist and militant worker in the shop will be fired and we will lose everything. We will liquidate the nucleus and we will discourage organization among the workers for some time to come.

Form Committees on Departmental Delegate Basis.

FUNCTIONARIES SHOULD ATTEND WORKERS' SCHOOL

New York Offers Excellent Courses

NEW YORK, June 29.—One of the most important courses for party functionaries offered by the National Summer Training School in New York during the last two weeks in July, is the course in "Organization" with Jack Stachel as instructor.

Jack Stachel is the organization secretary of the New York district, the largest in the country.

The main topics to be taken up in this course are: Organization, the basis of proletarian strength; Principles of Leninist Organization; Structure of the Workers (Communist) Party and its relation to the Comintern; Problems of Party Reorganization; Organization for Party work and for work in non-Party organizations.

The outline of this course, which can serve as a basis for discussion and study in other parts of the country, follows:

Organization the Basis of Proletarian Strength.

- a. Organization and politics.
- b. Organization and administration.
- c. Role of organization in a Bolshevik Party.
- d. Organization forms.
- e. Different organizations of the working class.
- f. The party, the vanguard of the proletariat.
- g. Opportunism in organization questions.
- h. Role of organization in split of S. D. L. P. of Russia, 1923.
- i. Attitude of right and leftist groups on questions of organization in the different parties of the International.

Principles of Leninist Organization.

- a. Every member an active member and a member of one of the party organizations.
- b. Discipline.
- c. Democratic centralization—in different periods of class struggle.
- d. Shop nuclei as the basis of Communist organization.
- e. Party fractions in the trade unions, co-operatives and other organizations of the working class.
- f. The party cadres—professional revolutionaries.

Structure and Statutes of the Workers Party and its Relation to Comintern.

- a. Party as section of world party—relation of this to the sections.
- b. The Central Committee.
- c. The district committees, city committees, etc.
- d. Shop nuclei, street nuclei, sub-sections, sections, etc.
- e. Party conventions and conferences; enlarged plenums; general membership meetings.
- f. Conferences of functionaries.
- g. Democratic centralism and discipline in the Workers (Communist) Party.

Membership in the party and the recruiting of new members.

- i. The language bureaus and their work—fractions in language organizations.
- j. Fractions in the trade unions and other organizations.
- k. Relationship between the party and the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Problems of Party Reorganization.

- a. The shifting from small to large industry.
- b. Internationalization.
- c. Intermediate forms between shop and street nuclei—Concentration groups.
- d. The building trades, railroad workers, seamen, etc.
- e. Small factories.
- f. The problem of the functionaries.
- g. Themselves, non-proletarians, etc.
- h. Drawing every member into activity.

Shop papers.

- i. Shop committees.
- j. Model activities and the organization of the unorganized.
- l. Nuclei activity and the party campaigns.
- m. Relation of the units to the lower executives, sub-sections and sections, and their relation to the district committees.

Reorganization and party democracy.

- o. Organizing for the membership recruiting.
- p. Organizing for press campaigns.
- q. Organizing party campaigns—electoral, etc.
- r. Control of the activity of the membership, the creation of an apparatus for control.
- s. Organizing and utilizing mass meetings, etc.

Organization of united front meetings and conferences.

- t. The function of fractions and the organization of campaigns in non-party organizations.
- u. Utilizing united fronts to build the party organization.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Required Reading.

Lenin on Organization.

The Party Organization—Jay Lovestone.

Imprecor—Volume 6, No. 38.

Additional Reading.

Imports—Vol. 6, 23 and 28;

Vol. 6—2, 28, 30, 34, 36 and 27.

Kaganowitz—Der Organisatorische Aufbau Der KPD (German)

Zinoviev—History of the RKP (German) or the different numbers in the Workers Monthly.

Secretaries, Attention!

All shop and street nuclei secretaries must attend the meeting of the Executive Committee Section No. 4, on Friday, July 2, 1926, at 19 S. Lincoln St., at 8 p.m., sharp. In case it is impossible for the secretary to attend, a comrade who has full knowledge of the situation in the nucleus should substitute for him. Be Sure to attend!

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of *THE DAILY WORKER* with your story in it.

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LENIN
WITH EACH
500 POINTS

Campaign Closes Midnight July 6

GARY WORKERS TO HOLD MASS MEETING ON FOURTH OF JULY

GARY, Ind., June 29.—A mass meeting is being called by the Gary workers investigating committee for Sunday evening, July 4, at 7:30 o'clock at the Turner Hall, Fourteenth and Washington.

BLAST VICTIMS OUT OF DANGER SAY DOCTORS

Refuse Special Nurses for Gary Workers

GARY, Ind., June 29.—The doctors at the Illinois Steel company hospital declare that the remaining victims of the explosion in the by-products plant blast are out of danger.

Refuse Names.

When asked for the names and the number of the victims that are still in the hospital, the doctors refused to let the reporter for *THE DAILY WORKER* know these facts. He was referred to Mr. Martin, secretary of Mr. Gleason, chief superintendent of the steel mills.

No Special Nurses.

The doctors when asked whether the victims of the blast, many of whom need constant attention day and night, had special nurses to care for them, the doctor declared that they had none, but that a few extra nurses had been hired.

Lehotsky's Complaint.

The doctor claimed that a nurse was constantly at the bedside of John Lehotsky, who was the fifteenth official victim of the explosion. John Lehotsky complained a number of times that he was not properly being cared for. The doctor claimed that these victims of the blast needed no special nurses, the many of the men are very seriously burned and are unable to move hand or foot without assistance.

Compensation.

At the general office of the Illinois Steel company, Martin was busy in conference. A man named Kowal was sent out from the office. Kowal refused to divulge any names or the number in the hospital and when asked what compensation the workers or their families would receive, he declared that the Indiana compensation law covered the accidents.

The reporter was told to go to see K. M. Burr, head of the safety department of the steel mills.

Twenty in Hospital.

Burr declared there were still 20 in the hospital and that some of the settlements with the victims and their families had been made. He would give no information as to how or what the settlements were.

When asked whether the men in the hospital had been approached he declared that the men in the hospital refused to listen to any talk of compensation now. He declared they merely waved their hands and declared that they are not inclined to talk compensation yet.

He also admitted that the company was telling the victims of the blast and their families not to hire lawyers but to go to Superior Court Judge Greenwald and get their advice free. It is pointed out that this judge will give them free advice while if they go elsewhere they will have to pay high fees.

No Valve Open.

Mr. Burr when asked whether in the inspection of the gas piping in the by-products plant a valve was found opened, he declared that no valve had been found opened.

He was then asked how it was that the coroner's jury brought back the verdict that a valve was open, while he stated that the valve was not open, he answered that the worker who opened it, soon realized his mistake and shut it off when it was too late.

Gary workers are urged not to sign any waivers or agree to any settlements with the company until they have seen a lawyer, not in the pay of the steel trust to find out what they are entitled to under the compensation laws.

TEACHERS' FEDERATION OPENS CONVENTION AT NEW YORK; TO FIGHT OPEN SHOP EDUCATION

NEW YORK, June 29—(FP)—The annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers will open here June 29 at the Civic Club. Checking of intolerance by boards of education, the upholding of professional standards of teaching, and the strengthening of the federation throughout the country are vital matters to engage the delegates.

Teachers are alarmed over the tendency of intolerance to swing from industry to education, the widespread establishment of compulsory military training, and the emphasis upon nationalism which is being imbedded into the consciousness of children in every state.

Has Had Hard Fight.

Ten years old, the teachers' federation has had a hard fight against reactionary influence in the nation's educational system, and against the blighting hand of employing interests and superpatriotic official groups.

These groups foster the doctrine that for teachers to join unions is "disloyal," because they place themselves in the position of fighting the public. That doctrine was loudly voiced during the Boston police strike in 1919. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and other public men condemned the walkout, which was stamped as "revolution." This condemnation was echoed widely by school boards. At that time the federation had made large strides in organizing New England teachers. But as a result of the kickback against the police strike the federation lost practically every local in that section.

In Pennsylvania the federation was

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Violation of Child Labor Laws on Increase in Illinois State

Mass. Youth School Plans 5-Week Course

By NAT KAY.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Young Workers (Communist) League of District No. 1 will have a district training school for 50 students that will come from 23 different cities including 2 students from Maryland and about 8 from New York district.

This school will last for five weeks, and each student will be given a thorough training of the labor movement, generally and the Communist movement in particular. The following will be taken up:

1. Elementary course in economics.
2. Classes and parties in the U. S. A.
3. The state and the class struggle.
4. The theory of imperialism.
5. American imperialism.
6. Tactics and strategy of the class struggle.
7. The work of the Y. W. L. in all its fields.
8. The history of the Y. W. L. and Y. C. I.
9. The history of the Youth movement.

The instructors are Comrade Nat Kaplan and N. Krut.

There will be five periods during the day. All sorts of exercises will be conducted between the regular studies. The school will also have a library and reading hours. The entire school will be organized on a basis of sub-committees, as agitprop, industrial department, literature, sports, pioneers, Negro, house committee (for the distribution of work among the students, the maintenance of housing, etc.), research, bulletin committee, united front committee, financial committee, social, secretariat. Every student will have to be a member of some of these sub-committees.

The management committee which has been elected to manage all affairs and supervise all sub-committees is composed of the following comrades: Janhonen (Finnish D. O. O.), E. Berkowitz, Krantz, M. Goldberg, A. Slafka, D. Schwartz, L. Futran, Riseman, Heino, and the two instructors, N. Kaplan and N. Krut. The committee is directly responsible to the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L.

We hope that as a result of this school, much improvement and benefit will result for the Y. W. L. of this district, especially since this will not be an academic course, but a practical course which will enable the comrades attending the school to do practical organization work, the day after returning from the school.

For information all mail should be addressed to the management committee, 36 Causeway St., Nat Kay, Secretary.

Child Labor Discussion in British House of Lords

LONDON, England.—In the house of lords on May 18, arose a discussion on the employment of children and young persons bill, which gave local authorities the power to make by-laws regulating the employment of young persons between the ages of 14 and 18. Viscount Astor who moved the second reading of the bill stated that during the last 60 years persons over 18 employed in factories and work shops and children of 14 years and under had been protected by legislation.

However, the protection of young persons between 14 and 18 had been partial. He then went on to show cases that were revealed by different investigations where girls worked 58 hours per week, young boys working 10 hours per day, etc. In London alone over 14,000 boys and 13,000 girls 16 or 17 years of age.

Youth Unemployment Increases in Britain

LONDON, England.—On May 10 the total number of unemployed registered at the employment exchanges in Great Britain was 1,576,000. This was 391,749 more than a year ago. The total of young persons was 103,000, of these 50,000 boys and 53,000 girls. That is 29,155 more than last year's number of young unemployed.

In view of the fact that young unemployed from 14 to 16 are not registered at the exchanges and also that unemployed from 18 to 21 are already considered as adults, the number of young unemployed is much higher than estimated by the government employment exchanges.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

SEND IN A SUB!

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER

TOBACCO BARONS SEEK ARMY OF NEGRO WORKERS

To Flood Connecticut with Cheap Labor

By a Worker Correspondent.

WINDSOR, Conn., June 29.—The American Tobacco company which has large tobacco plantations in the Connecticut valley has sent a number of its agents thru the south to recruit Negro workers for their plantations in this state.

Low Pay, Long Hours.

Half payment after shipment are sent in. The American Tobacco company is known for the low pay that it pays its workers. The workers are forced to work out in the blazing sun ten and twelve hours a day.

No provisions are made for washing one's self. The men working on the plantations are housed in barracks.

No Sanitary Provisions.

At one end of the barracks is usually an open cesspool. At the other end is the kitchen. There is no such thing as sanitary fixtures in these barracks. Formerly the tobacco company would hire only Polish and Lithuanian workers. As soon as these workers began to demand more, the company started to import Mexicans and Spaniards. These two groups are now demanding more.

Seek Negro Workers.

The company is seeking to import Negro workers. The work in the tobacco fields is hard. The pay low. The average wage is about \$4 or \$5 a day. The work is seasonal. It lasts but two or three months.

The plantation owners in the Connecticut valley promise transportation to and from the job. When the workers get here they find conditions so bad that they leave. The company then deducts the transportation to the job from the pay due the worker.

The company is making its efforts to recruit large groups of Negro workers in Tennessee and Georgia.

This Week's Winners

The first prize this week, the book "Linen on Organization," goes to Goldie Chibka, author of the story "When the Slack Time Begins."

The second prize, the book "Social Forces in American History," by A. M. Simons, goes to the author of the story "Tobacco Barons Seek Army of Negro Workers."

The third prize, "My Flight from Siberia," by Leon Trotsky, goes to the author of "Buda Motor Co. Furnishes Bad Drinking Water."

Watch for the announcement of next week's prizes.

Peoria Regular Low Wage Town; Children Slave; Unions Sleep

(By MAX COHEN, Worker Correspondent)

PEORIA, Ill., June 29.—An increase in the number of boys and girls applying for work during school "vacation" is noted here. Last year there were 177 working permits issued, while 202 have been granted so far.

It is revealed that most of these applications are for factory work. The employers are glad to take in these prospective wage slaves because the bosses can get them to work for almost nothing and in most cases get out as much work as from the adult worker.

Peoria is well known to the working class as a cheap (wage) town. Of course it costs as much to live here as in any town in the 100,000 class. There are many instances of weekly wages as low as \$14 to \$18 for workers with families to support. With vacation at hand the bosses let the "highly paid" worker go and put in school children who will work for less.

The fact that so many more children must work in order to help provide for the family substantiates the report that Peoria wage workers are very much underpaid.

The local trades and labor assembly has taken no action in a good many years toward organizing the unorganized. Meanwhile the labor situation, with low wages and the replacement of adults by child workers the order of the day, is getting more aggravated.

CHINESE MOTION PICTURE FIRST IN CHICAGO

EIGHTH STREET THEATRE, Wabash Ave. and Eighth St.

"THE LOVER'S DREAM," acted and produced entirely by Chinese. Titles in English and Chinese. American and Chinese music and dancing. TONIGHT 8 TO 11 P.M.

THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

When the Slack Time Begins

By GOLDIE CHIBKA

(Worker Correspondent)

MY friend Mary works in a garment shop. Her boss, like all other bosses, urges the workers to produce more because he is losing money. He always preaches to the workers of his shop to be thrifty. Mary's boss, Mr. Smith, considers himself an intellectual and a good speaker.

Not long ago he announced that after work he wanted to address the workers and, of course, the workers were all curious as to what news he had to tell them. So they waited after five o'clock and Mr. Smith began his speech by saying:

"Listen, if you workers are not going to do any better, if you are not going to produce more, I will have to go out of business because I can not meet competition."

"You know what that will mean to you. You will then have to look for other jobs and they are not so easy to find now. As for me, I can go into any other business. I can go into the real estate business which is much more profitable."

Mary knew that since she began working in that shop eight years ago, Mr. Smith had increased his business immensely. Yet at the beginning of every season he had told the workers the same story about losing money. So she could not resist asking him:

"How is it, Mr. Smith, that every year you lose money and yet you have made enough to go into the real estate business? What about us workers? Do we even make enough to live?"

The boss became very angry.

"What," he said, "you do not make enough to live? Do you know that you earn just as much as a public school teacher, while public school teachers have to go to college for many years

and you did not even go to a public school?"

"How about college professors?" Mary asked. "Can they go to Europe twice a year and have three different expensive cars and live in rich apartments in the finest hotels?"

Mr. Smith became furious and shouted:

"You are talking just like those Bolsheviks! You'd better find yourself another job."

But Mary smiled. She knew he could not discharge her because this shop was a well organized union shop. All the other workers of the shop were quiet, but their faces expressed approval of Mary's remarks and they cheered her silently for her courage.

Several weeks have passed since that evening and the boss has not annoyed his workers with any more speeches. In order to cut expenses, he discharged one of his bookkeepers and one shipping clerk as they consider themselves "too good" to join a union. Mr. Smith had a splendid chance to show how thrifty he is himself. The other clerks will have to work a little longer and speed up more.

As has been his custom for the last few years, Mr. Smith will soon be sailing with his wife for Europe. Of course, he is used to it, and spring is lovely in France.

Mary, like the rest of the workers of the shop is already worrying as to how she is going to get along for many weeks without work during the slack time.

Authorities With Bosses.

"The public authorities are again tramping on the civil liberties of the people of Lawrence. The United Front Committee of Lawrence is an organization of various textile workers' clubs and committees of workers from mills, banded together for the purpose of organizing the workers whose conditions are miserable."

"They are subject to an unprecedented speed up system. Wages are extremely low. Women and children are forced to labor long hours for a miserable pittance, while the greed of the mill owners is so great that a large number of workers have no lunch hour; but are obliged to snatch a bite while tending the machine."

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Two months ago City Marshall O'Brien and Director of Public Safety Peter Carr prohibited us from speaking at the mill gates. Now they refuse to permit us to hold open air meetings in the public streets.

"We, of the United Front Committee feel that we must defend the right of a union to talk to the workers and have the use of the streets. Especially when we see numerous organizations like the Salvation Army, pan-handlers, fakers, and patent medicine vendors using the public streets regularly without molestation."

Refuse Meeting Permits.

"City Marshal O'Brien refused to give any reason for withholding the permit. We are sending you a copy of the city ordinance re open air meetings. The law is on our side, and we intend to call the police to order and to test in court if necessary whether the will of the mill owners is supreme law in Lawrence, Mass."

Seek Co-operation.

"We naturally turn to you for advice, co-operation and aid. This arbitrary action of the police is a blow at the elementary rights of the workers to organize themselves and to educate other workers to join them. We are confident that we can defeat this police tyranny with your unstinted aid."

Something Wrong.

In this same building the knights of the Ku Klux Klan meets. The trades unions, the Ku Klux Klan and the chamber of commerce—the combination is enough to convince any level-headed worker that there is something wrong with the labor movement.

The secretary of the Trade and Labor Assembly is Dr. C. V. Hope, president of the machinist local and a practicing dentist, one who has been a socialist and, like the rest of his comrades, has long ago forgotten the struggle of the workers. In his rest room connected to his dentist office he has a picture of Sammy Gompers, the largest I have seen.

No Time for Organizing.

Dr. Hope is also one of the state examiners of the dental profession and last week found time to run down to Wichita to examine some applicants and, as we came in his office, he had time to examine some of the applicants' papers, but he has very, very little time for the trade unions or the unorganized workers of Topeka.

Unorganized laundry workers in Topeka are working 11 hours a day, contrary to the state laws. However, this does not seem to bother most of the leaders of the Topeka labor movement. The membership is falling off and new blood, young blood is not coming in.

All the workers know that, if the company wants to, it can give them a supply of pure, fresh drinking water for the price of a few dollars, but it is not done because the fat dividends might be diminished a wee bit.

The DAILY WORKER will expose all the rotten conditions if the workers from different departments will write about them, because it is the only daily in the English language which will fight for their interests under any and all circumstances.

Bill Seeks to Make Hindus Eligible to Citizenship in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(FP)—Under a bill introduced in the senate by Copeland of New York, Hindus would be made eligible to American citizenship under a definition of the term "white person" as including members of the Aryan race.

Sen. Copeland's bill would define "white persons" as they were defined in the report of the Dillingham Immigration Commission, in its dictionary of races and people. This document held that among the members of the white race belong the dark Hindus and other peoples of India still more emphatically because of their possessing an Aryan speech relating them still more closely to the white race, as well as because of their physical type.

There are 3,600 Hindus in the United States.

Another "Impartial" Arbiter on the Job

SALEM, Mass., June 29.—The Salem hodcarriers, affiliated with the North Shore Building Trades Alliance, have put their claim for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour to arbitration. The union is to choose its representative, the employers theirs, and the two chosen are to select the third. The men get 90 cents an hour and have returned to work at the old rate pending settlement. They struck May 1st.

This is nothing new for the Uswooco.

This kind of thing has been going on for years, and the only reason the workers can find is that when the company puts extra sample weavers on it is always during slack periods, and that is their only excuse. When are the workers to have enough sense to take their chance to better their conditions during the busy seasons?

Will share apartment. Modern. \$15. 18 Forest E. Apt. C. 6. Detroit, Mich.

(By a Uswooco Mill Worker.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 29.—Uswooco Mill in Lawrence is very busy at the present weaving samples, but it seems that the new weavers that were put on lately can exist on smaller wages than the old timers, altho the new help has to be just as efficient as the older ones. They are requested to weave samples for \$21.84 a week, whereas those weaving samples all thru the year are getting \$24.50.

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LAWRENCE, MASS. ORGANIZES FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Hold Open Air Meeting on July 4

Hell in New Jersey Starts Proof That Hell Really Exists

PASSAIC, N. J., June 29.—(FP)—Police are here has been aroused by the pictorial presentation of textile strike conditions in the brochure, "Hell in New Jersey," issued by the General Relief Committee of the strikers. While Anthony Gallo was selling copies of the brochure for the benefit of the relief, he was struck by Officer 74 of the Passaic police, the United Front Committee charges, and his stock of copies was confiscated.

Councilman Joseph Dvorschak of Wallington, in voting against an increase of police in that town, expressed his belief that the bringing of special police into the strike zone was responsible for the reign of terror here.

Free Speech Meeting.

A free speech meeting has been arranged in Lawrence for July 4. This meeting will take place at 3 o'clock on the corner of Common and Broadway.

The letter to the American Civil Liberties Union follows:

Trample Workers' Right.

"American Civil Liberties Union,

"100 Fifth Ave.

"New York City.

Gentlemen:

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"They are subject to an unprecedented speed up system. Wages are extremely low. Women and children are forced to labor long hours for a miserable pittance, while the greed of the mill owners is so great that a large number of workers have no lunch hour; but are obliged to snatch a bite while tending the machine."

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Strange Advice to Negroes

Fifteen hundred Negro men and women listened Monday evening to speeches delivered by William English Walling and Theodore Roosevelt, speeches whose content was poison of the most virulent kind.

Walling urged the Negroes to place no faith in parties but to vote for their friends and against their enemies. He urged, therefore, that the Negroes adopt the "non-partisan" method of voting which the white workers and farmers have tried and found wanting and which they are now beginning, as in Minnesota, to discard and build a party of their own.

If the Negroes, 90 per cent of whom are workers and farmers, follow the advice of Walling, they become supporters of both the democrat and republican parties instead of merely supporters of the republican party as most of them are at present. They become tied to both parties of American capitalism—doubly enslaved.

A heavy responsibility rests upon the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when they allow their followers to be duped by a man like Walling who, in the darkest hour through which the American masses passed—the war period—deserted to the Wilson camp and assisted and condoned every act designed to throttle and punish with ferocious jail sentences every expression of dissenting opinion.

For Walling the war was a good thing. For the masses of the Negro and white workers it was a bad thing. By following the advice of Walling and his kind the labor movement became cowardly and impotent.

If the Negro masses accept his policy, weakness and impotence will be their portion.

What is there in the records of the republican and democrat parties in the last fifty years to warrant the belief that in their ranks can be found enough "good men" to force the social, political and economic emancipation of the Negroes?

This type of man is not found in the ranks of the capitalist parties but outside them. It is not because they are "good" in the moral sense necessarily, but because they have learned thru bitter experience that the power of the capitalist parties is in the hands of southern and northern bankers and industrial lords—that the capitalist parties are the instruments of a special class—the capitalist class—the class which keeps both Negro and white workers in subjection.

Walling's proposal amounts to nothing more or less than an alliance with the enemies of the Negro masses.

As for Roosevelt, his platitudes—"governmental rights and civic opportunities"—have been the stock in trade of republican politicians for years. It is a strange conception of their duty to their race which moves the N. A. A. C. P. to bring such a speaker to their meetings.

Surely any group which has the interests of their race at heart, and which knows even a little of the futile efforts made by the labor unions and farmers, the tremendous waste of time and energy, and the complete lack of concrete results achieved by the non-partisan policy, should at least have given the question of independent political action by Negro and white workers and farmers a place on the program of its conference.

The failure to do this has made the N. A. A. C. P. a field for exploitation by every self-seeking politician and a prey to the ambitions of every whirling dervish of the democrat and republican parties who cannot for one reason or another, gain admission to the inner councils of the capitalists.

Asking Al Smith to Investigate His Man

New York City believes in being first in all things. If Pennsylvania corporations and millionaires spent \$3,000,000 to corrupt the voters in the republican primaries, Gotham traction interests and Wall Street banks spent twice that amount to put over Governor Al Smith's candidate for mayor of the city.

According to figures submitted by City Magistrate David Hirschfield, who was commissioner of accounts under Mayor Hylan, the backers of Al Smith and his candidate, the broadway he-butterfly, Jimmy Walker, spent the enormous sum of \$6,000,000 in the primary and election of 1925.

The victory was cheap at that, considering the fact that about twice as many people cast votes in New York City as in the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hirschfield, being a good democrat, like Al Smith, ought not to object to the New York traction interests spending as much per vote for the candidate of America's leading democrat as the Mellon interests spent to put over a Pennsylvania republican.

Mr. Hirschfield is also a very simple-minded man and demands that Governor Smith appoint an impartial tribunal to investigate the New York slush fund. Does Mr. Hirschfield imagine that Al Smith is going to investigate himself and Tammany Hall?

While the politicians who are out fighting against those who are in and expose the fact that the great public utility combines spent millions of dollars to elect their own mayor it would be the better part of wisdom for the workers of the city of New York and of other places where such scandals have broken, are breaking and will break, to ask why it is of interest to the corporations to spend so much on their candidates.

An inquiry into these slush funds from a class point of view will furnish one more valid reason why labor should create its own political party and challenge both old parties. It will also reveal why the labor officials at the head of various branches of the trade union movement support Tammanyite candidates in New York, Pinchot in Pennsylvania and other capitalist candidates in other parts of the country. Part of the slush fund determines the political policy of these leaders in the labor movement who support capitalist candidates. They are for sale to the highest bidder and oppose the creation of a labor party because it would spoil their graft.

Subscribe!

Glimpses of the Great Strike

By EARL R. BROWDER.

COMING into London just after the betrayal of the Great Strike, one was instantly struck by the fact that Britishers were, on the whole, taking it rather as a matter of course, and going about their business with a sublime disregard of the fact that world history had just been made under their noses. And instead of making records of all the small and great experiences, the new creations of the masses in their great movement, all attention was being turned to the record of the betrayal and the official history. Much, very much, of the story of the strike which matters the most, will never be told because British workers haven't learned to write about their own life. But fragments of the precious story are gradually being gathered, which may some day help make the whole picture. Here are a few of such fragments:

A CERTAIN small town in Durham had stood completely solid during the strike, the Council of Action had been particularly effective, taking complete charge of the town during the strike period. It was known that no Communists or organized minority movement existed there. One of the so-called left wingers from London dropped into the town to learn how they had worked it. This is the story as I heard him repeat it from the local leader:

"We called a meeting of all officials of labor organizations on the first day of the strike, meeting in the principal church. Of course, there was some jealousy on the part of members of other churches, but we solved that by pointing out that this one was the only church big enough, and by getting all the ministers on the platform. Then we had prayer and sang 'Lead Kindly Light,' after which the meeting took up its business. A motion was made by a brother (who is a local captain in the Salvation Army as well as a transport worker) that a Council of Action should be elected. We didn't know what that was, but he said all the big places were doing it, and that the council should sort of take charge of things and especially stop all transport. That sounded reasonable, so we elected the council, and put the Salvation Army man in charge of the pickets, and then everybody prayed for the success of the strike and the work of the Council of Action, and then we went and did it."

C. of C.: "All right, then." (Introduces the speaker.)

Speaker: (Addressing meeting):

"Comrades, I will not talk politics to you tonight, for we are interested in

the general strike (great applause)."

Chairman of Committee: "We are

very glad to have you speak but you

must understand that most of our

workers here are Tories, voted for

Baldwin, and while they are striking

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Speaker: "Oh, certainly, of course,

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